REGISTRED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,810.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on TUESDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailes, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

nterchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSCAT, BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Gray will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th May 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Catch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowden, as above on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Bedeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month*.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	22	15	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	Without food

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 Tons Register, Chas. A. Stethorn, Commander, has excellent accommodation.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 450
Second Class	,, 300

Apply to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400	A. Leva	on the 8th May.
S. ETTORE	3,8 0	400	C. Lazarich	on the 10th May.
S.S. MEMFI	2 680	250	G. Donciich	on or about the 20th May.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	A. Sapranich	,, 30th May

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

a cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent,

26, Bombay Green, 4th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(e) ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2591	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(e) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Ferriss	1st June.
GEELONG	1825	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,589 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2,363	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE, Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 400

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE, 2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power, TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 16TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Do. SUEZ ..... ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,654 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail for LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,650 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st Apr 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons Register, 436 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BARBARY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex Nirocco—

H A H J—60 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 10 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

20 cases white shirtings.

5 ,, grey domets.

5 ,, flannel garments.

2 bales 8 p. rich velvet carpet.

3 cases each 25 dozen red cotton cane umbrellas 26 in.

3 ,, 25 ,, assorted ,, ,,

5 ,, Lascar caps.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, 9th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms another shipment of this excellent beer. It consists of 70 casks each 4 dozen quarts, 20 casks each 7 dozen pints, just landed ex s. s. India, is in perfectly sound condition and will be sold in small lots.

Sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned for which auction price shall be charged.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a light English-built dog cart, &c., at No. 98, Wilderness Mount, Malabar Hill, opposite to the bungalow of M. Movaji Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 12th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow above named, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, dogcart, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1877.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balarequr, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Los Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Doidesheimer	,, 17	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	,, 22	,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Thooph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44 per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugene Cliequot	,, 40	,,
do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 3-4 per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	,, 5	,, Pts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	,, 5-8	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3-8	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGER'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30 per doz.	Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that in consequence of the Gas pipes being disconnected from the Town Hall, her

EVENING CONCERT,

announced for Thursday, May 10, will not take place, but that she will give by kind permission of

J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner,

A GRAND AL-FRESCO CONCERT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS, ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12,

When she will be assisted by Gentleman Amateurs.

The Entertainment will consist of a Concert by MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, MISS ELCIA MAY, Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON, AND GENTLEMAN AMATEURS, &c., &c.

And for the first time in Bombay, A SPELLING BEE AND A GRAND DUO ENTERTAINMENT, A-LA CHRISTY MINSTRELS, BY THE INDIAN LILLIES.

A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, CONCLUDING WITH A GRAND DISPLAY of FIREWORKS.

THE GARDENS WILL BE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

Reserved Seats, including Admission	Rs. 3	
Unreserved do. do.	,, 2	
Admission	,, 1	

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co's.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

MR. J. BATSON'S DRAMATIC RECITALS.

SATURDAY, 5TH MAY, 1877.

THE STAGE WILL BE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED.

MR. JOHN BATSON

Has the honour to announce to the residents of Bombay that he will give a series of Recitals, commencing on the evening of the above date. The entertainment will occupy two hours.

PROGRAMME.

The Seven Ages of Man (Shakespeare)	As you like it.
Hubert and Arthur	King John.
The Vulgar Little Boy	Barham.
Queen Mab	Romeo and Juliet.
A Parental Ode to my Son, aged three years and five months	Hood.
he Bells	E. A. Poe.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Gridge of Sighs		Hood.
Character Reading..	From Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures—Mr. Caudle has been made a Freemason —Mrs. Caudle wishes to know all about it	Douglas Jerrold.
The Churchyard Scene		Hamlet.
Charge of the Light Brigade		Tennyson.

A Plan may be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where places may be secured and Tickets obtained.

Family Ticket to admit Three.... Rs. 12

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Doors will open at 8-30.

The Recitals will commence at 9 sharp, and Mr. Batson will esteem it as a favour if those who intend honouring him with their presence will be in their seats by that hour.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

The next Recital will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, THE 5TH MAY.

A REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,

"HURISCHANDRA."

Reserved Seat	Rs. 2 0	Second Class	Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat	1 0	Third Class	0 8

FOR HULL.

SAILING 14TH INSTANT.

THE First-class Steamer EUXINE, 1,628 Tons, 160 H. P., well known for her rapid passages, has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. Fare Rs. 400. Apply to Captain White on board, or to JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Ship Brokers, Elphinstone Circle.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

JEEVANJEE & Co.

IMMEDIATE PROVISION FOR DEATH AND OLD AGE MADE EASY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to the

ENDOWMENT TABLES

OF THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY,

WHICH PROVIDE FOR AN AMOUNT PAYABLE AT DIFFERENT AGES OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

ADVANTAGES.

SMALL PRESENT PAYMENTS SECURED BY FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES REMAINING IN INDIA.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES, JAMS AND JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, PURE SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS, PRESERVED CHEESE, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES, TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

AGENTS—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPPLIERS OF THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the to refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL. GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON.

The Pioneer of Amusement in the East.

HAS the honor of announcing to his Friends, Patrons, and Residents of Bombay, that after an absence of three years he will shortly arrive, with his new Company, in the

TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.

The scene of *former and more to be forgotten triumphs*. Relying upon his well-known reputation as an amusement caterer and the intrinsic merits of his Company, selected with that care which experience can only give, he takes this opportunity to inform the public of Bombay, that his

GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

The Company consists of the following *Talented Artistes*:—

MR. JOHN MORRIS,

The Original Protean from America, Late of the Lydia Thomson Company, and Charing Cross Theatre, London.

EITA, AMERICA'S LITTLE MARVEL, From the Principal Theatres of the U. S. and Great Britain.

THE INCOMPARABLE QUARTETTE: Mr GEO. NORVILLE, Tenore Leggiero and Tambourinist. Mr. HORACE NORMAN, Tenore Robusto. Mr. J. FERRELL, Alto. and Violoncellist. Mr. J. E. ARNOLD, Basso. All from St. James' Hall, London.

Mr. F. STEWART, Solo Violinist, From Covent Garden, London.

MADAME CARSON, The accomplished Pianiste and Vocalist, AND DAVE CARSON, The only Anglo-Indian Comedian in the World.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Times, Monday, September 21, 1874.

CHARING-CROSS.

On Saturday night this pretty little Theatre was opened for the season by Mr. Field, and Miss Lydia Thompson re-appeared in London, to be heartily welcomed, after an absence of six years. The chief piece in the performance was occupied by an extravaganza, written by Mr. Farnie, who has taken for his basis the old melodrama *Blue Beard*. In this piece which was completely successful, the terrible wife-killer was represented by Mr. Lionel Brough, and the lovely victims, who looked gorgeous on the occasion, by Miss Thompson; but the great event of the evening was the appearance of two American actors—Messrs. Willie Edouin and John Morris—in parts which seemed entirely to the story. Of these the former portrayed the "Heathen Chinee," celebrated by the pen of Bret Harte, and with a delicacy of touch, a refinement of character, and underwent about half-a-dozen changes of costume, all effected in the presence of the audience. The other actors, one assuming a representative type of humanity perfectly new to London, the other performing a feat of "per-onation" altogether unprecedented, took the audience completely by surprise. The extravaganza has been played with much success in the United States, and well put upon the stage, has all those attractions which belong to pieces of the kind. But it is of Messrs. Edouin and Morris that the town will chiefly talk.

The Standard, Monday, September 28, 1874.

We owe to Mr. John Morris the sense of being bewildered in a superlative degree. This gentleman is an American entertainer of the class of impersonations *a la* Woodin, but rather more than a mere imitator, a moment the ardent individual giving place to a female character, Miss Susan B. Anthony, a strong-minded woman with no special reverence for mankind. Susan B. having disappeared, and in her stead stands Miss Chie, an elegantly dressed fairhaired belle; next Miss Chie shuffles on the mortal coil for Molly O'Flaherty to arise from her ashes, mordecai the daughter of Erin's main long enfronting the people, for she seems to fade away as a gorgeously attired *debutante* appears before us, in low-necked dress, jewel-decked, and fan in hand. The lady is, we are told, famous for wearing tassels on her boots, but none have made their appearance; however Mr. Morris is equal to the occasion, and the tassels actually come upon the boots. The cleverness of these changes is perfectly unique; there is no machinery used to get rid of the costumes, no receptacle from whence fresh disguises could be procured. Mr. Morris does not allow one costume to be drawn through a trap when it has served its turn, but conceals it with the next. What becomes of all the dresses when the short-skirted, bare armed, nakedness *debutante* stands before us, we are at a loss to imagine.

The Era, November 15, 1874.

Among the performers who came forward subsequently was Little Delmar, from America, who made her first appearance at this Hall on Monday last. She is an intelligent and pleasing child of about nine years of age. In the character of a merry Highland Fling, an Irish jig and reel and a clog dance, she next represented a dandy who is the pet of the ladies, and then quickly fell into a sailor, and danced a hornpipe. This was followed by another dance in a different dress. This little girl is remarkably clever. She goes about her business like an artist. Her Terpsichorean ability is of a high order. The audience were delighted with her, and applauded her heartily.

Echo, Belfast, Aug. 9, 1876.

The marvellous little Etta, who met with such a favourable reception last week, performed yesterday evening a variety of jig and champion step dances upon a 21-inch square slab suspended in mid-air, which merited well-earned applause.

Evening News, Dundee, Aug., 15, 1876.

Miss Etta is the cleverest little dancer that could be imagained. This little lady has brought the "poetry of motion" to perfection. It is a rare treat to see her "trip the light fantastic toe."

The new arrivals for next week are Etta America's marvel. Mr. Wood has gone to great expense in securing the service of this talented young lady. During her last starring engagement in London, the Press were unanimous in pronouncing her one of the greatest marvels of the present day.

The Company at this hall during the week met with much success. "Etta" has drawn crowded houses nightly. Her impersonations are artistic, and as a dancer she cannot be excelled. The most intricate combination of "steps" are to her little or no difficulty.

And 500 more to follow, *only advertising is too expensive.*

LOOK OUT FOR THE PROGRAMME.

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EXTRA SATIN TINTED REPP Note Paper, Celestial Blue or Cream, Large Octavo, per 5 quire box	Rs. 3 0
SQUARE ENVELOPES to MATCH, per box of 100	Rs. 2 12
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SQUARE ENVELOPES to match, per 100	Rs. 2 4

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SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES, WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. (LATE YARROW & HEDLEY), ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

PHILLIPS' DANDELION, CAMOMILE AND RHUBARB PILLS.

THESE Pills are a safe and efficacious remedy for Indigestion, the various forms of Liver disease and Stomachic disorders, being composed of the richest extracted juices of the Dandelion, and Camomile plants and the Rhubarb root. They operate in an exceedingly gentle manner, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of the most delicate constitutions. They promote digestion, strengthen the stomach, tone the nervous system, correct acidity, remove flatulence, prevent headache, giddiness and other nervous affections, caused by habitual constipation, debilitated stomach, or disordered liver; and they are equally valuable in averting attacks of Gout and Rheumatism.

Price per box Rs. 1. and 1-12 without postage.

PHILLIPS' PERFECT EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL.

By a new process the nauseous taste of the Oil has not only been completely disguised, but rendered really palatable, and much more easily digested by weak and delicate patients. The several substances which have been added to form the Emulsion are all of known value in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs and those other disorders for which Cod Liver Oil is with benefit administered. The Emulsion is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8 without postage.

B. PHILLIPS. OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMIST. POONA.

IN the COURT of SESSION, Scotland.—Notice is hereby given, that an ACTION of MULTIPLEPOINDING and EXONERATION has been raised and is now depending in the Court of Session, Scotland, Lord Currichill, Ordinary (Mr. Shield, Clerk), at the instance of William Muir, Merchant, in Leith, and David Smith, formerly Merchant in Leith, and now residing in Edinburgh, surviving assumed Trustees under the Trust Disposition and Settlement and Codicils thereto executed by the deceased ALEXANDER REID, Merchant, in Leith, Pursuers and Reid Raisers, against Alexander Reid Arnott, sometime Painter in Glasgow, and now in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, or elsewhere forth of Scotland, and others, children of the deceased Mrs. Isabella Reid, or Arnott, sometime residing in Glasgow, afterwards in Broughton place, Edinburgh, wife of the deceased George Arnott, sometime of Leith, and afterwards Merchant, in Glasgow, which action concludes that by the Pursuer it should be found liable only in once and single payment of the sum of £724 19s. 11d., being the share of the Trust Estate and Effects of the said deceased Alexander Reid, and the interest accrued thereon, payable to David Arnott, shipmaster, a son of the said Mrs. Isabella Reid, or Arnott, and that to the persons who may be found to have just right thereto, for determining which the said several persons, defenders, and all others pretending right thereto ought to produce their respective titles to the said share of the said Trust Estate and dispute their preferences ther to. The said David Arnott was born in Leith, on 7th September, 1823. He was a seaman, and left Scotland in the year 1852 on a voyage for Adelaide, in Australia, with the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 4TH MAY 1877.

Consols yesterday recovered from 93¾ to 94 and French Rentes from 102f to 103½, but the political advices received to-day do not justify the improvement. On the contrary, everything goes to show a determination on the part of both Russia and Turkey to prosecute the war with vigour, whilst the relations of France and Germany are anything but reassuring.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firmer, the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales of which 2,000 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, and Reuter as usual gives no hint respecting arrivals, but from what we can hear of private advices the feeling was evidently stronger all round. Piece Goods in Manchester were steady, and yesterday's telegrams from New York advise an advance of ⅛ cent per lb. both in spot cotton and futures, which may possibly have led to continued firmness in Liverpool to-day, but in the face of the enormous visible supplies it is difficult to believe that the positon is yet ripe for any permanent rise.

The Receipts at the U.S. Ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts.	2,000	3,100	2,000	
Six days' " ...	12,300	24,000	20,500	20,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,820,300	...	3,937,500	3,324,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon ; Cocoanut Oil and Seeds unchanged. The weekly quotations for metals are unaltered with the exception of an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers.

The Bank of England rate of discount was raised yesterday from 2 to 3 per cent., and the rated of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is now quoted at ½ per cent. over the Bank minimum. The cause of the rise is evident in the unfavourable character of the Bank return, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 42 to 37½ per cent. The Reserve shows a decrease of £1,300,000 and Bullion of £700,000, while there is an increase in Discounts of £1,200,000, and since the return a further withdrawal of £200,000 has taken place for Germany.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has declined 1 per cent. all round, Fours and Fours-and-a-half being now quoted at £83 and Fives-and-a-half at £87½.

Bar Silver has receded to 54d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. Shipments are advised by the P. and O. steamer leaving Southampton yesterday of £240,000 for Bombay and £150,000 for Calcutta, but these purchases are believed to have been made some time back and their effect has therefore been pretty well discounted.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been unsettled and irregular. Opening in the morning at about yesterday's closing rates, a firmer feeling was manifested later on owing to firmer accounts from Calcutta, and demand Bank Bills advanced to 1s. 8¾d. In the afternoon, however, an easier tendency was again manifested, and the market closes quiet with only a limited amount of paper offering at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...	1s. 9¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 5-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1¼ to 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has again been somewhat firmer, but business as before is confined to small amounts between natives in the Bazaar. The quotations current are, for Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97¼ to Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101½ to ¾.

Shares are quiet but firm. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ¾ per cent., but other Bank shares are unchanged. Land Companies are unaltered as also Press Companies with an exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are fairly steady, and we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Alliance and Fleming, and Rs. 5 in Colaba, Sassoon and Jewraz Balico.

Cotton this morning opened very firm owing to the stronger accounts from Liverpool, and sellers generally asked an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but this only led to a stoppage of business, and the transactions for export have been limited in the extreme. The Receipts yesterday were 3,670 bales, making a total for the week of 46,322 bales against 55,154 for the corresponding week last year and 44,584 bales in 1875. To all appearance this is the commencement of the long expected falling off in supplies, and the feeling is now very general that the exports for the six months will not after all exceed 750,000 bales. We quote to-day :—

Good Omras.	Ready.....	Rs. 179	per candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do.	"	176	"	"
G. F. do.	"	173	"	"
Good Dholleras	May	184	"	"
F. G. F. do.	"	176	"	"
G. F. do.	"	173	"	"

Wheat remains firm at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 per candy for White Pessy. Linseed is quieter and may now be quoted at Rs. 6·8 to Rs. 6·9 ready and Rs. 6·8 per cwt. for May-June delivery.

Freights are extremely quiet. There are now large steamers on the Liverpool berth and rate is weak at £2 per ton. By sail for Liverpool rates are offering freely at £2 1-3 per ton, but for all May shipment £2 2 6 is still asked. For Trieste and Venice by steam rates are in the market at £2-7-6 per ton payable here.

Piece Goods continue absolutely stagnant so far as business from first hands is concerned, and in the Bazaar also the offtake is extremely small. Prices are nominally unchanged but weak.

Coals show no quotable change. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley, to arrive, May-June sailing via Cape, has been sold at Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	695
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	635
ational Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,000
Albert Co., Kurrachee...	200	2,000	1,100	160 do.	885
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	700
Berar Company (New).	155	500	all	40 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co...	600	500	all	15 do	225
ast India Press Co...	382	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	5d do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co.....	200	400	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	330
Prince of W. Press....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	410
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	470
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,94	2,000	all	25	940
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited...	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	610
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	200	2,110
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,625
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Co upaid even.	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s.	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	2,500	all	40 p.s.	980
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dharamsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.	1,070
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,140
Great Eastern.....	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,265
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,145
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jowraj Indigo Mills	750	1,000	455	55 p.s.	1,160 xd.
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,150
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	975 xd.
Madras Spinning	350	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,230
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,445
Morarjee Spinning	3,043	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,340
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nunzer S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s.	825 xd.
Princeof Wales Spinning	6000	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soondercdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	899
Do do. 4 Shares.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	900
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218· 3	0 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13	14 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6	7 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21	21 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19	6 do.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.s.	1,810
Bombay Gas Company..	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Prescher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	p. ct	470
Vizgna Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p.	83

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Bargan, 1,225 tons, Captain R. Wood will sail to-day for Koongarpalder, with a cargo of 32,968½ cwts linseed.

The ship Centennial, 286 tons, Captain J. M Bearce, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,070 bales cotton, and 1,050 cwts. linseed.

The barque Locchoo, 494 tons, Captain A Sember will sail to-day for Bremenhaven, with a cargo of 3,350 bales cotton and 240 cwts. bones.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates, 469 tons Captain J. Li Sheill, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and fifty-two deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd's Co.'s s. s. Memfi, 704 tons, Captain D. Dencich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (April 10th), with a cargo of 1 case hardware, 2 cases color, 20 packages wine, 8 packages paper, 24 barrels sillarus, and some packages sundries.

The s. s. Sir John Lawrence, 467 tons, Captain T. G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta (April 16th), via Colombo, and Tuticorin, with a cargo of 1,002 bags rice, 240 bags sugar, 27 packages sandal wood, and 3 packages sundries.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—21 boxes specie, 38 boxes silver, 2 boxes silver coins, 66 packages piecegoods, 7 cases provisions, 2 bales twist, 46 cases beads, 8 cases saffron, 10 cases wine, 4 packages beer, 83 packages munjeet, 2 packages gum, 2 packages bhysabole, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Teheran(s)	Johnson	Venice, Apr 6.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)...	Baldwin	Calcutta, Apr 16.
4	Memfi (s)	Dencich.....	Trieste, Apr 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
4	Koerata Roodrin ..	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Zephyrus	Thomas.....	Bremerhaven.
	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vingorla. to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Memfi, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

The following is a list of the passengers per S. S. Indus, which sailed on the 2nd instant :—For Madras—Mr A B Cobb. For Hong-Kong—Mr E Wigram. For Venice—Mr R Gordon Shaw, Mr W A C Hardie, and Mr C W Robertson. For Southampton—Mrs S J Tucker and child, Mrs Brown, Mrs E F Harrison, two Misses Harrison and four children, Mr and Mrs J Calvert, Mr H S Jeffery, Mr Jas Buttinghon, Surgeon-Major Fitzgerald, Mrs Fitzgerald and two children, Mr and Mrs E Ward and child, Mr and Mrs W H Higgs, Mr J Stevens, Mr A Friedeman, Mr C Brown, Mr R Johnson, Capt C D Swete, Mr Joseph Bates, and Miss Bates.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 24 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
26 Fateh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
29 Mohu-sur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta
April 2 Vulture, H M G boat Washington, from Sheerness.
10 Tor E G, boat, Ahmed, from Trieste.
11 Godavery, ss, Baron from Mauritius.
11 Stratford, ship, France, from Cardiff.
12 Gamma, China G boat, Ching, from Newcastle.
12 Delta, China G boat, Ching, from Newcastle.
16 Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, from Zanzibar.
16 Patna, ss, Withers, from London.
18 Arethusa, ss, Aikman, from Akyab.
18 Thibet, ss, Cates, from Southampton.
18 Redwater, ss, Richard, from Karachee.
19 Palluce, ss, Regusin, from Bombay.
19 Burmese, ss, Luck, from Bombay.
19 Elgin, ss, Miller, from London.
19 Marmion, ss, Brotchie, from Bussorah.
20 Thames, ss, Campbell, from Calcutta.
20 Meerjanella, ss, Philipps, from Bussorah.
20 Bengal, ss, Walker, from Bombay.
20 Lady Lyell, ss, Erait, from Mangalore.
20 Ava, ss, Hernandy, from Marseilles.
20 Amyderra, ss, Stephenson, from Akyab.
21 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfi, from Berbara.
21 Nepaul, ss, Methven, from Calcutta.
22 Stallingbro, ss, Barff, from Newport.
22 Spartan, ss, Cooper, from Newyork.
22 Africa, P T ship, Marquez, from Mozambique.
22 Harald, ss, Bonde, from Cardiff.
22 Finisterre, P T, ship, Delorisse, from Toulon.
23 Siam, ss, Hasselwood, from Bombay.
23 Ganges, ss, Wallsh, from Kurrachee.
23 Madras, ss, Green, from Calcutta.
24 Volga, ss, Rolland, from London.
25 Petersburg, ss, Barnetson, from Bombay.
25 Elphinstone, ss, Beal, from Rangoon.
25 Hibernia, ss, Cato, from Penang.
25 Pelho, ss, Lecointre, from Shanghai.
26 Wickham, ss, Brown, from Bombay.
26 Elgin, ss, Miller from London.
26 Fawn, H M S, Wharton, from Mussowa.

DEPARTURES.

April 18 Gamma China, G boat, Lang, to China.
18 Delta, China G boat, Ching, to China.
19 Tor, E G boat, Ahmed, to Trieste.
19 Patna, ss, Withers, to Kurrachee.
19 Arethusa, ss, Aikman, to Malta F O.
19 Thibet, ss, Cates, to Bombay.
19 Redwater, ss, Richard, to Liverpool.
19 Pollux, ss, Rausin, to Trieste.
19 Burmese, ss, Luck, to London.
19 Marmion, ss, Brotchie, to London.
19 Thames, ss, Campbell, to London.
20 Etrore, ss, Lazzarich, to Bombay.
20 Meesopatamia, ss, Philipps, to Marseilles.
20 Bengal, ss, Walker, to Marseilles.
20 Lady Lyell, ss, Erait, to London.
21 Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, to Zanzibar.
21 Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, to Zanzibar.
21 Ava, ss, Hernandy, to Shanghai.
21 Amyderra, ss, Stephenson, to Malta F O.
22 Nepaul, ss, Methven, to London
22 Stallingbro, ss, Barff, to Madras.
22 Spartan, ss, Cooper, to Batavia.
23 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
23 Siam, ss, Hasewood to London.
23 Ganges, ss, Wallsh, to Marseilles.
23 Madras, ss, Green, to Genova.
24 Finisterre, P T ship, Delorisse, to Bourbon.
25 Volga, ss, Rolland, to China.
25 Petersburg, ss, Barnetson to Dunkirk.
25 Elphinstone, ss, Beal, Portsaid F O.
25 Hibernia, ss, Cato, to London
25 Pelho, ss Lecointre, to Marseilles.
26 Africa P T ship, Marquez, to Lisbon.
26 Harald, ss, Bone, to Kurrachee.
26 Wickham, ss, Brown, to Liverpool.
26 Elgin, ss, Miller, to China.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
Fatteh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Mohussur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Stratford, ship, France, from Cardiff.
Mansoura E ss, Lutfi, from Berbara.
Fawn, H M S, Wharton, from Mussowa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 4.

From Liverpool.

Pembroke, s.—5 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 553 bars and 88 bundles iron bars Lalljee Oomersey ; 6 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 6 cases cotton umbrellas; Byramjee Shapoorjee.
European s.—2 drums linseed oil, Cowasjee and Manuckjee
80 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Italia s.—2 casks bird shot, Grindlay, Groom and Co.

From London.

Rajpoot—225 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadom.
Sestos s.—Wask iron wire, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar ; 5 barrels gun flints, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Parsee s.—5 packages brandy and two butts sherry, Eduljee Manuckjee Setna.
European s.—89 cases window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya.

From Glasgow.

Italia s.—1 cask silicate of soda, Bell, Brandeuburg and Co.

For Trieste.

Calipso s.—15 cases soap, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.
Ettore s.—3 cases claret 6 cases beer 1 barrel cements and 1 basket coals, Mondolf and Co.

For Genoa.

Batavia s.—110 cases assorted liquor and 85 cases cream de rose, E R Mody.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s.—2 casks brandy, W Watson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 4.

For Liverpool.

Dunrottar Castle—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.
Khersonese—385 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.
Prince Fredrick—151 bales cotton, Kayvuldass Tricomdass ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tolserse.
Rajpoot—142 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 9 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killk k. Nixon and Co.
Th masina Mach-llan—200 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
European s—180 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha ; 778 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 500 bales, cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 40 bale cotton, Shamjee Naranje and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 70 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee; 45 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Pembroke s.—100 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 91 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee and Co ; 1,6 0 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co ; 18·0 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 77 bales cotton, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 900 cwts coir yarn, Soorjee Shanjee ; 45 bales hemp, Dayal Jairee.
Victoria Brass,—65 bales cotton, Rameuron Rampurtap.

For London.

Assam s.—10 chests opium, Owen and Okell ; 8 bales carpets, Mom d Cassum and Co ; 5 bales carpets, V A Mahamedally ; 2 bales hides, Abdool Remon Khan Momed : 4 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Corjee ; 4 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Chand Mahamedally and Co ; bale skins, Abdulremon Essac ; 10 bales skins and 17 bales hides, K C Alla Pitchay Rowter and Co; 21 b les skins and 18 bales hides; V A S M Saheb and Co; 10 bales hides and 20 bales skins C E M Mustan and Co ; 53 bales hemp, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail.
Lumley Castle s—80 cwts dry ginger, Moorarjee Natha ; 4,410 cwts rapeseed, Wallace & Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
County of Sutherland s—609 cwts linseed and 2894 cwts rapeseed, W Nicol and Co.
Severn s—41 cwts myrabollams, Gunesh Ramchunder.

For Amsterdam.

Arvonia—4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Falmouth.

Kilkeran,—672 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Andes,—500 cwts linseed, Valkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Ettore s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Havre.

City of Dundein—31 bags pepper, Vinay and Co.
Carse of Clark—109 bags coffee, Vinay and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Rossind Castle s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 70 bags pepper and 425 bags poppy seed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers
Assam s,—2 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
William Douglas,—307 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 3rd 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·771
Temperature of the Air.....	88·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·0
Dew Point	74·
Relative humidity of Air	72
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =0) ...	5·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	78·4
General Direction of wind.....	WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNW, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	230

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—May 2.

Robson, Capt. Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
McMaster, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

May 3.

Channer, Surgn, Bombay M D, on duty, from England.
Young, Surgn, Bombay M D, on duty, from England.
Faton, Surgn, Bombay, M D, on duty, from England.
Ross, Surgn, Bombay, M D, on duty, from England.
Skeen, Surgn, Bengal M D, on duty, from England.
Rowan, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, from England.
Lee, Surgn, Madras M D, on duty, from England.
Moorhead, Surgn, Bengal M D, on duty, from England.
Taaffe, Surgn, Bengal M D, on duty, from England.
Gibbs, Capt, Bengal 6th Regt, on duty, from England.
McCalman, Surgn, Bombay M D, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—May 2.

Greig, Capt, Bombay 14th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

May 4.

Parker, Surgn, Bombay, 28th Regt N I, to join, to Rajkote.
Robson, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
McMaster, Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Mount Aboo.
Greig, Capt, Bombay R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 2nd May, 1877.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
3rd Hussars—Capt C S Walker, to Sirdarpore for 30 days on private affairs.
Capt A J Saunders R, A, from 22nd March to 21st Sept in England, on medical certificate.
Lieut W T G Marques, R A., from 22nd March to 21st Sept in England on medic l certificate.
22nd Foot Capt A R Davies to England to appear before a medical board.
83rd Foot—Lieut J W H Anson to Singapore for four months.
Capt S Carter to Bombay for 30 days on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 7 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 8 ...	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 8 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	" 14 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	No after.
Australia	" 26 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	May. 7	Monday	May 21
"	" 14	"	" 28

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At Gen ral Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At Gen ral Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At the Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-59 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Cutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Now Ready.

COLOURED MAP
OF
THE SEAT OF WAR.
(TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.)
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HENRY—April 30th, at his residence, Chapstow Place, Bayswater, David Joseph Henry, Esq., son of the late David Henry, Esq., of Stephen's Green, Dublin, and only surviving brother of the late Sir Thomas Henry, aged 61 years, *R. I. P.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

INGLE—May 4th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur F Ingle, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YATES—FRYER—May 1st, at Lanowlee, by the Rev. T. Stead, Captain Charles James Abbott, son of the late Captain C. W. Yates, late H. C. Cavalry, to Elizabeth Maria, the only daughter of J. Fryer, Esq., of Lanowlee.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—April 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Mitchell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MINNES—PAYNE—April 14th, at St. Saviour's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Reuther, Mr. P. J. O. Minnes to Miss A. H. Payne.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

The foresight of the Turks in creating a powerful ironclad fleet and placing it under the command of a dashing officer of the English navy has been amply vindicated by the preponderance their newly acquired maritime power has given them in the Black Sea and on the Danube. The Russian column which is marching on Batoum can hardly hope to succeed in holding that port on the Black Sea so long as the Turkish squadron can bombard it as Poti has already been bombarded. But it is on the Danube that the Turkish ironclads have rendered the most useful service. Hobart Pasha's reconnaissance, by means of which he ascertained the position of the Russian forces and batteries from Galatz to Brahilov (Ibraila), has been quickly followed by an attack on the latter place which, as might have been anticipated, was unsuccessful, but which must have impressed the Russians with a keen sense of the daring of their enemy. "At Brahilov," Count von Moltke tells us, "the left side of the valley of the Danube begins to rise from the river in "perpendicular terraces of clay of about eighty "or a hundred feet high ;" and batteries planted in such a position could easily repulse the attack of a few ships of war. The ironclads spoken of in the telegram must, we imagine, be the gunboats which form a considerable proportion of the strength of the Turkish navy, for it is unlikely that Admiral Hobart Pasha would risk the larger men-of-war in a river in which the navigation above Brahilov, except for ships of light draught, is liable to frequent interruptions. If he has ventured so far up the river with ships, which cannot make good their way to Silistria or Rustchuk his daring has placed him in a position of great danger ; for the Russians have apparently, blocked his way of return down the river to the Black Sea by laying torpedoes across the channel where the Pruth enters the Danube, just above Reni. If the ironclads are of such light draught that Hobart Pasha can run up the river with them in case of need, the Turks evidently enjoy an immense advantage in being all powerful on the river. In former wars the maritime strength was usually on the other side ; for in 1828 Brahilov fell into the hands of the Russians after a Russian squadron had defeated the Turkish flotilla and completed the investment of the town on the river face. The evacuation by the Turks of the district of Tultcha in the north eastern corner of the Dobrudscha shows that the necessity has been realized for concentrating all the available troops in the peninsula further up the river, opposite Galatz and Brahilov, and suggests the probability that an attempt by the Russians to cross the Danube in that quarter is imminent. "From opposite "Brahilov and Galatz," we again qu

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CALCUTTA BISHOP'S TOUR.

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Bishop's tour has been unavoidably postponed. He will leave on the 14th, visiting Rangoon first, and finishing at Akyab and Chittagong. The postponement is owing to the doctors protesting against His Lordship going to Akyab during the cholera epidemic.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves for Darjeeling on Sunday evening.

P. AND O. OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The Singapore papers announce that Captain Kellock, the representative of the P. and O. Company at Singapore, will succeed Captain Henry as the Bombay agent. The Aden agent goes to Singapore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, MAY 3.

The *Semi-official Provincial Correspondenz* of to-day in an article lays stress upon the pacific yet admonitory character of the speech, lately made by Field-Marshal Count von Moltke in the German Parliament, towards France, and states that Prince Bismarck has expressed his concurrence with Count von Moltke's remarks on the occasion.

The Emperor of Germany has arrived in Strassburg, and will afterwards pay a visit to Metz.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 3.

The Turkish authorities have ordered the evacuation of the district around Tultcha.

The Russians have blockaded the Danube below the Pruth by means of torpedoes. All vessels bound up the river are now peremptorily ordered back.

PARLIAMENTARY.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In last night's sitting of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in reply to a question, said that England was not prepared to consent to the exclusion of war vessels from the Suez Canal, but that she would take steps to afford protection to the Canal.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gladstone notified his intention to move a series of resolutions on Monday next requiring the Government to continue to exert, its influence on behalf of the oppressed Christian subjects of the Porte, and to exact the needful changes in their condition from the Ottoman Government. The leaders of the Liberal party disapprove of Mr. Gladstone's intention, and will move the previous question. The Conservatives will then submit a formal motion upon the policy of the Government.

THE FIGHTING NEAR KARS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 3.

Russian official despatches announce that the fighting near Kars has up to the present been indecisive.

BOMBARDMENT OF IBRAILA BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 3.

Several Turkish ironclads engaged the Russian batteries at Ibraila this morning, and, after bombarding the town for two hours, withdrew.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ROUMANIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 4.

The Russian Army in Roumania is detained by bad weather from advancing, meanwhile the Turkish Army on the Danube remains on the defensive.

BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 4.

The Ottoman Government has proclaimed the blockade of the Russian Littoral on the Black Sea.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Numerous meetings have been held by the Liberals in support of Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, MAY 3, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer.

The London Cotton Market has been firmer.

Fair Dholleras	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India	1-8¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	83
5½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	54

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£10,100,000 Dec £1,300,000
Bills Discounted	£20,500,000 Inc £1,200,000
Billion	£25,000,000 Dec £ 700,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37½.

Abt at £200,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Arrival.—St. Enoch.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

On Wednesday next we shall have ready for issue copies of a large Map of the seat of War in Turkey in Asia, which will be obtainable from this office at the following rates :—

To Subscribers to this Journal...Re. 0 4 0

To Non-subscribers ..... „ 1 0 0

The Map is compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and shows the forts, the roads, the rivers, and the names of the principal places. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the present campaign.

Subscribers who wish to have copies of the Map delivered with their papers should send four annas in stamps.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 3, 1877.

LINE REPORT.—3RD MAY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Mossoul. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 4, 1-36 P M.

Mail Steamer Kashagar, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—4TH MAY.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-25 P. M.—Weather overcast, wind N.N. W., ther. 90, bar. 29·80.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind, W.N.W. 4 to 5, ther. 85, bar. 30·05.

MANGALORE, 7 A. M.—Weather cloudy, wind E.N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind E., ther. 88, bar. 29·89.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, ther. 91.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16d. per Rupee.
Rupee Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9 3-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	Is. 9¼d. „
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	Is. 3 16d. „

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Richard and Lady Temple are expected to arrive at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway at 10·35 a. m. this morning, and will proceed at once to Government House, Malabar Point. Lady Temple and Mrs. Buckland will probably go home by the next mail steamer.

It is reported that the two special assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner for India, Doctors Lewis and Cunningham, will be deputed, the former to Bombay and the latter to Madras, to investigate and report upon the special disease now known as famine fever.

"SIR," said Major O'Gorman the other day to some one who was discussing Irish titles with him, "only three persons have a right to the prefix 'The'—The Pope, The Devil, and The O'Gorman." But the Major is wrong, for several Irish enjoy this prefix.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says Melik Mirza has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Persian corps of observation. The head-quarters are at Choi. On the Persian general staff thirty-six European officers are employed. Russian merchants embark in a port of the Caspian Sea arms and munitions for the Persian army.

COLONEL BAKER'S scheme, which may possibly be adopted by the Turkish Government, will involve the employment of at least twelve English officers of superior rank besides himself Among the applications made to him are two from officers of the Indian Staff Corps whose names are as widely known as any in India.

Truth :—"Mr. Millais met an old friend of his youth the other day in Piccadilly, who had returned with a fortune from Australia. 'Why, it's little Johnny Millais,' said the friend, with lofty condescension; and, after explaining that his own name had become famous in the antipodes, he added, 'do you still amuse your-elf with the brush, or have you taken to business?'"

Truth tells us that 2,500,000 francs' worth of debts, owed by gamblers to the late Homburg Bank, have been sold for £260. Every player used to be allowed to play one *coup* on parole with out staking any money. This *coup*, however, could not be for more than 500 francs. Therefore, there are five thousand persons wandering about Europe whose word has not proved as good as their money.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London paper tells the following good story :—"I was sitting the other day at the Crystal Palace, listening to one of Mendelssohn's enchanting symphonies, in which the melody is worked up in a passionate *crescendo*, and then all is still save the flutes. A lovely girl leaned forward towards the person seated beside me; she had been talking a good deal all the time. I, of course thought about the music; but in the comparative silence I heard 'Do you think so really? *We always* have them *fried* !'"

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER has been published containing the correspondence respecting memorials from the inhabitants of Ceylon, praying for the cessation of all ecclesiastical subsidies from the revenues of the Crown. In a despatch dated March 10, 1877, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, says :—"It is necessary I should receive further explanations on the subject, and I shall defer giving any advice to Her Majesty regarding the memorial until I have had an opportunity of communicating with Sir W. Gregory, after his return to this country."

IN the present insalubrious state of Calcutta one individual at least has got to windward of his fellow-citizens—but it is insinuated by a correspondent in some unfair way. The editor is told—"Without even knowing what part of the town you live in, I could say it on oath before a jury that your house has a good drainage, or if not, that somebody takes good care to send over a *mehter* to clean the closet of the editor. In no other way can I account for your perfect silence on a point which so much concerns the public welfare and public safety."

THE *Whitehall Review* :—"Should Lieut.-Col. Owen Burne, C.S.I., vacate his appointment in Lord Lytton's household in India on the expiration of the twelve months for which he was appointed, it is understood that the private secretaryship will be offered to Captain the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, who left England two months ago to join Lord Lytton's staff. Colonel Burne's term will expire in April, and as the India Office hopes are entertained that he may return to his appointment there, as he was employed long enough under Lord Salisbury not only to ingratiate himself with all about him, but to prove himself an able administrative officer."

THE effective armies of Europe are as follows :—Russia, 1,789,571 ; Germany, 1,248,834 ; France, 1,118,525 ; Austria, 964,268 ; Italy, 871,871 ; England, 655,808 ; Turkey, 629,736 ; other countries, 476,321 ; total, 7,754 935. Allowing only £30 per head for the cost of each man, £232 618,050 per annum is expended for the maintenance of these enormous armies. As they are drones in the hive instead of workers, what they might earn be added to what they cost, this permanent system of "blood and iron" is maintained at an expenditure to the hive of about £500,000,000 per annum. And we rejoice that we are born in an age of civilization and progress!

THE British colony of Constantinople have had to deplore the death of the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, wife of Admiral Hobart Pasha. Much sympathy, our Constantinople correspondent writes, has been felt in the Admiral's bereavement, a sympathy which has been shared alike by Europeans and Ottomans. It was feared for a time that the state of the Admiral's health might incapacitate him from fulfilling the duties which will devolve on him as soon as war is declared. The loss of his services at this critical time would be irreparable. He has taught the Turks to trust him by his devotion to their cause, and he has won their gratitude by the successful labours which have converted their hitherto useless fleet into an efficient naval force. The Sultan sent an aide-de-camp to express his sympathy to the Admiral, and to attend the funeral of the deceased lady.

A PRIVATE letter from Athens, published in a London paper, tells a story which deserves wide publicity. H. M. S. Swiftsure was entering the Gulf of Salonica when one George Robinson, an A. B., lost his hold of the flying boom and fell over board. The ship was running at the rate of seven knots an hour; there was a tremendous sea on, and the weather was bitterly cold. Scarcely had Robinson touched the water when two sub-lieutenants, Messrs. Polwhele and M'Keristry jumped overboard to his rescue. Mr. Polwhele dived for the drowning man and succeeded in bringing him to the surface, but encumbered as he was with his clothes and boots, he would have sunk again with his burden but for Mr. M'Keristry's prompt help. In a few minutes the lifeboat took all three on board. Robinson had a sharp attack of congestion of the lungs, but is now well. The two young officers escaped with nothing worse than a wetting and a bad cold apiece.

A LETTER from Odessa in the *Hamburg Correspondent* says that the Russian Army of the South would consist of four complete army corps, comprising upwards of 400,000 combatants. The Caucasian army had also been strengthened since the weather had improved. There were in the Caucasus at the begining of April two large corps and several smaller ones. Of the former, one, consisting of about 80,000 men, was concentrated at Alexandropol, close to the Armenian frontier, and only two days' march from Kars. The second, usually called the army of the Rion, consists of about 50,000 men, and is destined for the conquest of the port of Batoum, on the Black Sea. The possession of this harbour would be of great value to Russia; it is much better protected against storms than the Russian harbour of Poti a few miles farther north, and would therefore be much better suited for an outlet of the Caucasian trade of Russia. It is true that Russia has repeatedly declared that she has no intention of making conquests in Turkey; but this is understood in Russian military circles to refer to European Turkey only, and it is certain that an agitation has already been got up among the Turkish Armenians for annexation to Russia.

MR. STOELKIE, of Darjeeling, has been arraigned on the charge of causing grievous hurt to a Nepaulese tailor, to which he pleaded guilty. As Mr. Stoelkie is of German descent, and has not been naturalised, he did not come under the denomination of a European British subject, and the Deputy Commissioner was thus empowered to deal with the case. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was following his occupation of a tailor at the house of the defendant's mother, and that Mr. Stoelkie's sister had occasion to find fault with his work. She then left the verandah where he was sewing, and on her doing so the deceased appears to have used some pahariah abuse, and in a loud, insolent tone of voice. On this Mr. Stoelkie, who was reading in a room close by, came and struck the deceased, and his cap fell off, and he also kicked him. The deceased picked up his cap and resumed his work, at the same time talking away in Nepaulese. After about a quarter of an hour of this the deceased was told to go about his business, and he did so, all the time making no complaint whatever of having been in any way hurt. It also came out in evidence that, shortly after the deceased left the house, on his way home he fell. Soon after this he was found on the road a long way above the house, and was taken to the hospital, where he died about 6-30 p.m., the assault having taken place a little after 2 p.m. On examination of the body, it was found to be that of a fairly nourished man, with no appearances that would lead to the supposition that he suffered from any disease, and there were no external marks of violence. Internally there were found disease of one of the lungs, and internal redness between the ninth and tenth ribs on the left side, as well as two ruptures of the spleen. The spleen was extensively diseased. Dr. Purves deposed that it was quite possible that the fall which deceased was proved to have had after leaving Mr. Stoelkie's house might in itself (considering the broken down state of the spleen) have been sufficient to cause death. Mr. Stoelkie pleaded guilty to the charge, and called numerous witnesses who deposed to his uniformly humane and considerate treatment of natives. It appears that Mr. Stoelkie had, as soon as he heard of the tailor's precarious state, gone at once to the hospital, and had voluntarily, shortly after the man's death, executed a bond binding himself to pay Rs. 8 per annum to the nearest relatives and widow of the deceased, and in the event of their death to the children until they reached the age of sixteen. On the conclusion of evidence for the Crown, Mr. Edgar summed up, and sentenced Mr. Stoelkie to pay a fine of Rs. 750, or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment.

THE following story of a picture is told by the *World*. The disguise of the names may be easily penetrated :—"We hear so much at present of pictures missing, now in London and now in Berlin, that I wonder no one has yet told in the newspapers the story of a lost picture not less remarkable than that of the Duchess of Devonshire. I never could remember names, and I shall not mention them; but the interest is in the story, and the names are nothing. It is said that Messrs. L'Agneau, the great picture-dealers of Paris, purchased at the Hotel Drouot a magnificent portrait by Greuze for the prodigious sum of 10,500*l*. They never intended to give such a price for it, knowing perfectly its real value, which is under 2,000*l* ; but they rose to the majestic heights of 10 500*l*. through a desire to teach one of their clients a lesson. This was the Marquis de Sudeley who is worth about half a million a year, and who had through their agency been spending enormous sums on the purchase of pictures, for which they received a splendid commission. One day the Marquis took it into his head to save this commission, and to intrust the biddings for the Greuze he coveted, not to the Messrs. L'Agneau, but to one who would make them at the cheap rate of nothing at all. The head of the house of L'Agneau, when he heard of this, waxed wrath, vowed revenge, and determined that the Marquis should gain nothing by his frugal resolution. He therefore, when the sale came on, ran up his biddings to a sum far beyond the amount which his refractory client was intent on saving. At last the Marquis, or his friend for him, bid 10,000*l*. Monsieur L'Agneau ought now to have been content with his great revenge. But who can always command oneself in moments of excitement? He thought he might still pile on the agony, and that his opponent was too game to be beaten. He nodded another 500*l*.; the Marquis declined to go higher, and the picture was knocked down to the dealer at a price more than five times its value. This was a severe blow, and the elder L'Agneau got much teased for it by his brothers—his partners. They were rich, however; they could afford to throw away their money now and then, and belonging as they did to a facetious fraternity, they put on a smiling face and attempted to recover their money by exhibiting the dear-bought picture at a franc for admission. The plan did not succeed; the public had no mind to look in the gallery; and there seemed little use in keeping open the exhibition. But the Messrs. L'Agneau, as I have said, were of a facetious fraternity, and the youngest of the brotherhood determined to have a joke at his brother's expense. He lived at an hotel on the boulevard, not far from the gallery, where the Greuze was exhibited, and the key was always taken to him at night and left with him. In the dead of night the jocose brother, with sprightly imaginations of his brother's face in the morning, took the key, opened the gallery, cut out the picture cleverly, and made things look as if all had been the work of a thief. The one brother had his laugh, and the other was in consternation. Imagine the feelings of the elder one, who had bought a picture for five times its value and then had it stolen! The younger brother was delighted, and all he did was to take the picture and deposit it, under a promise of the strictest secrecy, with the great engraver, Monsieur Consanguins, who had been engaged to engrave it. Am I to tell the sequel?—how the picture was miraculously discovered in America; and how, at the same time, by some spiritual process, which probably Dr. Slade could account for, there was found in the studio of M. Consanguins a beautiful steel engraving, the very image of the picture."

CHURCH QUARRELS AND SCANDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why don't those Church folk cease quarrelling over ecclesiastical dogma, and turn their attention to the grave scandal that afflicts her, and which so depress her vitality. By yesterday's mail, a home paper that reached me say :—

"Whilst churchmen are talking in such high tones about the authority and dignity of the Church, would it not be well for them to put an end to that long-existing scandal, the open sale of church livings? For example, and this is a very mild case, the advowson to the vicarage of Great Samford, Essex, is to be sold by auction, the property of a valuable benefice, which includes a handsome modern church, in good repair and an income, the gross value of which is about £460. The present incumbent is in his fifth year, and a parson's house is to be built next spring. What a pity for the vendors that the incumbent is so young. The promise of a new parson's house will hardly compensate for this drawback."

Then the enormous payment out of Indian revenue for the Christian Churches is another great scandal. No show of priestly activity, nor any number of prayer meetings, can wipe out or hide these crying sins. Religious honesty and zeal should be tested by open and earnest efforts made to

SUPPRESS THEM.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Upon reading the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting of this Company, published in your paper of this date, I find that the statement made in one of the sentences as under is untrue :—

"Mr. Bhicajee says—I came on several occasions to the office of the Company in order to look at the memorandum and articles of association, but they were not shown me."

Mr. Bhicajee never was refused perusal of the new articles of association on any one occasion, but on the contrary he called at the Company's office successively for three days to peruse the articles and take down such notes as he chose to do, which he was very liberally allowed by me to do. I understood him to say at the meeting that he was not allowed to take away a copy of the articles home; but if he has stated it, I beg to say he was made by him, I hereby emphatically contradict the same.

In reply to Mr. Bhicajee's remarks, the chairman, Mr. Cursondas Valubdas said—"That Mr. Bhicajee was not at all justified in the remarks he just made before you. You were in the beginning asked to express your views on the new memo, and articles which were laid for the inspection of the shareholders in the office of the Company since five days before the holding of the first extraordinary meeting on the 24th April, from which it is apparent that the same may be altered and amended according to the wishes of the general body of the shareholders. Instead of expressing his views and making suggestions as was asked, he began to make unnecessary attacks on the directors. He took objections to two of the clauses of the memo, the one relating to the appointment of Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Co. as agents of the Company. In reference to this, I may say that the clause is in no way a new one in the memo. and articles of the Company. Nine out of every ten companies have such clauses for their agents, and several shareholders of this Company are the shareholders of the companies which have similar clauses, so I cannot understand how the same clause is considered objectionable in one Company which is found unobjectionable in others. However, as this particular clause is referred to Mr. Dwarkadas personally, I am requested by him to say that if the shareholders have any objection about the clause he will gladly allow it to be struck out and insert the *clause* as stands in the deed of the present company in its stead. The second clause he objected to was that of the power of amalgamation, and in connection therewith he gave you the example of the London Bank. This is absurd, it is given simply to frighten you, for whoever reads the clause will find at once that the power of amalgamation is with some spinning and weaving and such other companies and not with banking or trading companies. Moreover, this particular power is committed from the other express powers given to the directors, particularly with a view that the same cannot be done without the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting. The power is simply reserved in the memorandum that there may be no difficulty in doing so, if such a course is found advantageous hereafter. As regards not circulating the copies among the shareholders, the directors thought that it would not be quite prudent to incur heavy expenditure of doing so, in smuch as all the expensive would prove an unnecessary waste of money should the scheme be abandoned. The only course they found for the interest of the Company to print few copies and lay the same in the office of the Company for the inspection of the shareholders, for they thought it quite impossible for any shareholder, who has the interest of the Company at heart, to complain of the convenience to attend the Company's office two or three hours or even a whole day. They, however, would not object to the course if the shareholders wish, but they cannot refrain from saying that the shareholders are responsible to make the Company go into unnecessary heavy expenses."

In conclusion, I beg to say that as you have published what Mr. Bhicajee had said with a little exception, you will, in justice to the Company and its directors, give publicity to this letter in order that all that has taken place at the meeting be made known to the public.—I remain, &c.,

MADHOWRAO MOROJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, May 3.

* The accuracy of our report cannot be impeached; but we publish the letter to let the Secretary give his version of the Chairman's remarks.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.—Mr. Bsonjee Muncherjee, architect and surveyor, Bombay, has applied to the Government of India for a patent for a new style of a hack buggy.

FAMINE EMIGRANTS.—A great many emigrants from the famine districts are now passing through Poona, *en route* to their homes. Some of them are too weak and sick to go on and so remain in Poona.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Mr. C. McCann, the chief officer of the British ship Iridue, was yesterday fined Rs. 2, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting William Pollock, a seaman of that ship, on the 15th March last, on the high seas.

MR. ALFRED EDGINTON.—Two addresses are being prepared for presentation to Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, previous to his retirement from the office,—one from the Parsees of Bombay, and another from the back buggywallas. Mr Edginton leaves Bombay for England by Monday's mail steamer. Mr. Mills, the Senior Superintendent of Police, will act in his stead until the vacant post is filled up.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the 20th Regt N. I. to-day at the Esplanade :—

Quick Step	Thoughts of Home.
Lancers	Trial by Jury ..... C. D. Albert.
Selection	Reminiscences of Gounod ..... D. Godfrey.
Valse	Little Nell ..... D Godfrey.
Galop	Otto ..... W. Kuhner.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE TAPTEE.—The ceremony of opening the new bridge over the river Taptee was performed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, member of Council, on Tuesday afternoon last in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Surat. An archway had been erected over the bridge, containing the words in large letters, "The Hope Bridge," by which name it will henceforth be known.

OPIUM DUTY.—It was officially notified yesterday, "that with reference to the Notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 27th ultimo, under instructions from the Government of India, the Pass Duty on Gujerat opium will, with effect from Monday, the 16th July next, be at the same rate as that for Malwa opium, viz., Rs. 650 per chest of 140 lbs."

ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, in liquidation, was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to appoint a liquidators, or liquidators in the place of Mr. W. M. Macaulay, resigned. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, who was in the chair, read the notice convening the meeting. It was then proposed by Mr. Damodhurdas Govurdhundas, seconded by Mr. Jeevun Ramjee, and resolved, "That the resignation of Mr. W. M. Macaulay be accepted, and that Mr. D. McIver be appointed in his place from this date at a remuneration of Rs. 100." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR. BATSON'S DRAMATIC RECITALS.

MR. BATSON gives the first of his Dramatic Recitals this evening, at the Grant Road Theatre. The programme, which is of a very inviting character, will be found in another column. We trust that Mr. Batson will meet with the support which his acknowledged ability merits.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th April 1877.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I., being about to assume the office of Governor of Bombay, to which he has been appointed by Her Majesty, and being in consequence under the necessity of closing the special mission on which he has been employed since the beginning of January in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires to give public expression to the high sense which the Government of India entertain of Sir Richard Temple's services on this occasion.

When in January last it was deemed expedient that a high officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the districts afflicted with scarcity, and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, the choice of the Government of India at once fell upon Sir Richard Temple as the officer whose experience, ability, and energy pointed him out as especially qualified for the duty. At a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success.

The energy and devotion which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries, and the judgment and tact which have characterized his communications with the Local Government and their officers. To the Government of India, Sir Richard Temple has rendered invaluable assistance at this last juncture, in enabling it to form a clear and lucid estimate of the actual facts of the situation; and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Government to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred.

The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that if life and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and a Mussaroon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 28th April, 1877.

Open 1,268¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	94,098	0	0
Merchandize	5,53,167	0	0
Telegraph	1,320	0	0
Municipal Trains	432	8	0
Total Rs.....	6,46,946	1	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,268¾ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	5,92,184	4	10
Increase	1,54,761	12	2

PROBABLE MARCHES OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE following extract from Major Rusell's "Russian Wars with Turkey" applies so exactly to the present military situation on the Danube that it will no doubt be read with much interest :—

Let us suppose that a Russian army of the required strength, which is not less than 250,000 men, has assembled on the Pruth, that the co-operation or benevolent neutrality of Roumania is assured, and that Austria abstains entirely from all share in the contest, and let us examine the probable lines by which the invaders would advance. It must be premised, before drawing deductions from previous campaigns, that in the present instance the conditions are materially altered from what they were in 1828 and 1829, by the fact that there is now no object in seizing a fortified seaport; hence Varna need no longer be the objective, and the only reason for capturing it would be to make use of the coast road which it commands. Likewise Servia is available as a base, which was not the case formerly, although as there is no railway in that principality south of Belgrade, and as Austrian territory cannot be violated, but little use can be made of this advantage. If, therefore four corps in the first instance take the field—that is to say about 150,000 men—we may expect to see that, beginning from the Russian fort, No. 1, will cross the Danube near Reni, Isakchi, or Brailow into the Dobrudscha and march up the right bank of the river past Matchin and Dovian to Hirsova.

No. 2 will move along the post road from Kischenau to Faltsi or Falksi, as it is also called, will there cross the Pruth, and march up the right bank of that river and the left bank of the Danube as far as Hirsova, where probably it will cross, and then in conjunction with No. 1 will march onwards towards Schumla, having on its way detached a force to watch Silistria.

Nos. 3 and 4 will probably be conveyed by railway from Kischenau to Jassy, thence by Roumanian railway to Galatz, Bucharest, and Giurgevo, where they will concentrate.

If a fifth corps is available—or the portion of a corps—it may perhaps be despatched to Servia, there to join a contingent of Servians and Montenegrins, to mask Widdin, and march on Nissa or Nisch, which probably is not capable of offering much resistance, and thence via Sophia and Samakovo on the Philippopoli railway; thus turning the Balkans, and the position of any Ottoman army defending those mountains.

It has been calculated that not more than 7,000 men a day could be moved along the Roumanian Railway. As will be shown hereafter, it would appear that even this is an over-estimate, considering that the line is single and the curves sharp, which prevent either long trains or a rapid speed. If two corps (in all about 70,000 men,) are sent by railway, it would take ten days for them to concentrate at Giurgevo. We must allow at least six to eight days more for artillery and train, so that under the most favorable circumstances about three weeks must elapse after the declarations of war before the passage of the Danube can be effected at any force near the point named. If we turn to corps Nos. 1 and 2, we shall find that the former would have to cross the Danube and march about 80 miles in order to get to Hirsova from the southern Bessarabian frontier, while No. 2, which is supposed to have been echelloned further north, and to have crossed the Pruth at Falksi, would have about 140 miles to march before it reached the same place. At the rate of ten miles a day for five days a week, and allowing four days for crossing the Danube, as probably the passage would be opposed, we find that these two corps would probably arrive at Hirsova about the same time, namely between the eighteenth and twentieth day after the commencement of their march; perhaps under favourable circumstances a day or two sooner.

It thus appears the passage of the Danube might be effected almost simultaneously by the three corps on its left back. Nearly a week would probably be required by the corps Nos. 3 and 4 to cross with their train and artillery, and No. 2 would need about half that time. We have now got to the twenty-seventh day from the commencement of operations. The distance from Hirsova to Schumla is about 150 miles, and from Rustchuk about 75; one column would need about three weeks, and the other, a week and three days to perform this distance; therefore on or about the forty-eighth day from the crossing of the Pruth, if all goes well with the Russian army, we may expect to hear of a concentration and probably of a decisive engagement before Schumla. Of course it is needless to remark that the weather and the condition of the roads will have a very material influence on the pace at which the armies move. The above suggestions are based on the supposition that the campaign begins in May or the end of the April. If it were opened in January with a hard frost and not much snow, the operations would be considerably hastened—the Danube could be crossed on the ice, probably in the space of two days in the place of a week, and the troops might march 60 or even 70 miles a week in the place of 50. If on the other hand, it were an open winter, it would be almost wholly impossible to move troops at all, and no doubt the Russian Government would continue negotiations, and postpone crossing the Pruth until a time came which suited military expediency. Having thus conducted the invaders so far on their road, let us now turn to the defenders.

As we all know frequently occurs in politics, three distinct courses would be open to the Turks in the event of invasion. The first would be to defend the line of the Danube; the second to concentrate at Schumla and make a stand there; the third and last to leave garrisons only in Rustchuk, Silistria, Schumla, and Varna, to retreat across the Balkans and wait for the enemy at Aitos, Karnabad, and Selimno. The first course would undoubtedly be the one to pursue with an army of anything like the same strength as that opposed to it, provided also that it were moveable and fairly provided with a train. Although accounts differ as to the amount of forces which Turkey could put into the field, varying from 300,000 to 120,000, it is probable that the latter is nearer the truth than the former, and that allowing for garrisons, &c., field army of 80,000 men is the utmost that could assemble on the Danube. As was shown by Radetzky in 1848 and 1849 in Italy, a small army if properly handled on interior lines can keep in check one of twice its strength, but then it is necessary that it should possess *tetes de pont* on the other side, and should have an efficient train so as to enable it to move quickly. Turkey possess neither of these advantages. Whereas formerly she had command of the left bank of the Danube, Kalafat, Giurgevo, Oltenitza, Kalarash, &c., are now Roumanian, and will be used against her, also she has absolutely no organized train or transport service. Her fortresses, moreover, on the Danube—Widdin, Nicopoli, Rustchuk, Silistria, and Tultcha—are neither so numerous nor so formidable as in days gone by. Widdin is commanded by Kalafat and practically useless—the two most important are Rustchuk and Silistria, are daily being strengthened and, if there is time to make them so, will probably become formidable. An active army pivoting between the two might either check the advance of an invader or cause him to give battle at a disadvantage; it is, however, most improbable that the Turks will thus make use of them.

The second course open to the Ottomans is to retire on Schumla, and this is the one which in all probability they would adopt. The power of modern artillery has much diminished the importance of this place, since the range of hills round it is now its weakness. A large fort, however, has been built lately, capable, it is said, of containing 18,000 men, and various other defensive measures taken to render the place if possible impregnable. As a week's work may entirely alter the whole defensive capabilities of any of these Turkish fortresses, it is impossible to say what resistance, when the time comes, they will or will not offer. From all one hears, however, they have hitherto been much neglected. In its best days Schumla was only a fortified position, requiring a large body of troops to defend it, and it could always be turned to the west by the route from Eski-jurna and Osman Bazar, as well as to the east by the road from Pravadi to Karnabad. At the present time the main line of railway is twelve miles from the town, and is not commanded by the defensive works of the defenders and the opposite for an invading army. If the Turks assembled in force before Schimla it is probable that the Russian army would be forced to give battle; otherwise they would leave a body to mask the place and march onward over the Balkans. Again, here the question arises as to the strength of the army that could thus move on. We have supposed that 150,000 men actually crossed the Danube about thirty-two days after the declaration of war, about 60,000 being in front and the other, a week and three days to perform this distance; therefore on or about the forty-eighth day from the crossing of the Pruth, if all goes well with the Russian army, we may expect to hear of a concentration and probably of a decisive engagement before Schumla. Of course it is needless to remark that the weather and the condition of the roads will have a very material influence on the pace at which the armies move. The above suggestions are based on the supposition that the campaign begins in May or the end of the April. If it were opened in January with a hard frost and not much snow, the operations would be considerably hastened—the Danube could be crossed on the ice, probably in the space of two days in the place of a week, and the troops might march 60 or even 70 miles a week in the place of 50. If on the other hand, it were an open winter, it would be almost wholly impossible to move troops at all, and no doubt the Russian Government would continue negotiations, and postpone crossing the Pruth until a time came which suited military expediency. Having thus conducted the invaders so far on their road, let us now turn to the defenders.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.
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